THE

DECLARATION

OF

CHARLES Duke of SCONBERG,

Litutenant-General to His MAJESTY of Great Britain.

AND

Colonel of His First Regiment of ENGLISH Guards;

TOTHE

Inhabitants of Dauphine.

Neighbours, ought to make ar, that if the Allies should enter inhis Estates, they would take a Vencance proportionable to the Wrongs thich they have suffered from him: We think it is our duty to inform tem of the Good Intentions of the ling our Master towards them.

The World knows, that he has been nc'd to take Arms, because His Etes in Burgundy were unjustly seized the King of France, His Principaby of Orange was fack'd, and all His ad unworthy Circumstances, that the

S the Violences which France Fury of his Enemies could suggest; has exercised upon all its endeavouring to out Him of all that was due to Him by Birth or Succession, the Subjects of that Kingdom for the present, or in times to come: For this cause He was forc'd to take Arms to recover what was His own, and He intends to imploy them for the preservation of all men, in the possession of their Estates and Rights.

This is the End for which He has fent me into France; and His only Intention is, To establish the Nobility, Parliaments, and People, in their Ancient Luftre, and the Towns and Provinces in their Privileges. He knows, thechs oppress'd: These Injuries have that the Nobility has been trodden been attended with the most base under foot, That the Parliaments have no Authority, That the People have been

62. 1522

ruin'd a Taxes; Due now if the Nobie of the moure, the King, my Mafter, beiny, the Palaments, and the People, co nor a endon their own Interest, and negle I this potenty, the King, my Matter, will be the General Effaces of Frame Established; the Gentry Secured m the Enjoyment of those Privileges which belong unto their Birth; and will Reflore unto their Parliaments their Aucient Luilre and Authority; and Deliver the Oppressed People from their Devouring Taxes.

The King, my Master, having taken Arms for no other end, but to maintain the Rights of others, as well as His own, there is no reason for His Enemies to pretend, That this is a War of Religion; which is deligned for no other end, but to kindle in the People a falle Zeal, the laying of a Snare for their Credulity, that they may be enabled to make them frend the last drop of their Blood in this Quarrel. The Clergy, however, are not to be taken by fuch grols Impostures; the Caules, and True Authors of this War being well known unto them. But, however, I declare unto the Clergy, of what Dignity foever they be, That the King, my Matter, will take them all into his Prorection; and that their Privileges and Estates shall be exactly Preserved; That He will exemplarily Punish all those which shall do them any Injury; and that there shall not be any Change brought upon them, with respect to the Roman-Catholick Religion. Yet forafmuch as the Kings of England are Gua-rantees for the Edict of Nants, the Peace of Montpelier, and many other Treaties

here's him felf to be obliged to maintain that Guaranty , and to caule the fail Edice to be Established. All god Lo haven ought to Aid Him in this because that Edict was the Great Work of Henry the Fourth, whose Wildoman Memory is to dear unto them. The R. min Cathelels, who have had the Go nerofav to cok with Compassion upo the Sufferings of the Protestants, wi without doubt, take pleafare to fee the Re established. It is also hop'd, Ta the Gentlemen of the Clergy, havin now made ferious Reflections thereupon will be well content therewith; and by Wife and Christian Conduct, testing That they had no part in the Violation the faid Edict, and all the Crueling which have followed upon it.

And all those which shall Joyn wi us, shall receive those Recompend and Varks of Diffinction, as their Seni ces shall Deserve, and which we sha be able to give them.

But on the contrary, All those which shall be so far from Aiding us, as to Jon with the Oppressors of their Country can expect nothing but the Severities of Military Execution. And we declared all those that will live in Peace at Home That they shall have no Injury done then as to their Lives or Fortunes.

At Ambrun, Suices Aug. 29 . 1693 bliffer they was aken Ven id cance pronterionable to the Windings hit they have fuller and thin : which are a man file of the method and

the of the god have no of the

неть. 23. E DM UND Boyys the King of Pares. La Paning. open Laure,

Shielts oppressed: 11 to the shielt the shield the shielt the shielt the shielt the shield the shie London: Printed for RANDALL TAYLOR, Inchest Amen-Corner. 1692.

THE

r, be. intain e faid

good n this,

n upor

e the Th havig

eupor nd by tellin

n wi npena r Servi

e shall

o Joya untre

ties of clareto Home ne them

dien)

311

Work DECLARATION omand he Go.

OF

CHARLES Duke of Sconberg,

ation lieutenant-General to His Majesty of Great Britain,

AND

Colonel of His First Regiment of ENGLISH Guards;

TO THE

Inhabitants of Dauphine.

the Subjects of that Kingdom m of the Good Intentions of the ing our Master towards them.

The World knows, that he has been and to take Arms, because His Ethe King of France, His Principa-

S the Violences which France Fury of his Enemies could suggest; has exercised upon all its endeavouring to out Him of all that Neighbours, ought to make was due to Him by Birth or Succession, the Subjects of that Kingdom for the present, or in times to come: his Estates, they would take a Ven-like they have suffered from him: the preservation of all men, in For this cause He was forc'd to take e think it is our duty to inform the possession of their Estates and Rights.

This is the End for which He has fent me into France; and His only Intention is, To establish the Nobility, Parliaments, and People, in their Ancient Lustre, and the Towns and Proof Orange was fack'd, and all His vinces in their Privileges. He knows, which opposes the individual of the Nobility has been trodden been attended with the most base under foot, That the Parliaments have dunworthy Circumstances, that the no Authority, That the People have been ruin'd.